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POETRY.

MINISTERING ANGELS.

BY FANNY FORRESTER.

Mother has the dove that nestled
Lovingly upon thy breast,
Folded up its little pinion,
And in darkness gone to rest?
Nay, the grave is dark and dreary,
But the lost one is not there,
Hear'st thou not its gentle whisper,
Floating on the ambient air?
It is near thee, gentle mother,
Near thee at the evening hour;
Its soft kiss is in the zephyr,
It looks up from every flower,
And when Night's dark shadows fleeing,
Low thou bendest thee in prayer,
And thy heart feels nearest Heaven,
Then thy angel babe is there.

Maiden, has thy noble brother,
On whose manly form thine eye
Lov'd full oft in pride to linger,
On whose heart thou couldst rely,
Though all other hearts deceived thee,
All proved hollow, earth grew dear;
Whose protection, ever o'er thee,
Hid thee from the world's cold sneer—
Has he left thee here to struggle
All unaided on thy way?
Nay, he still can guide and guard thee,
Still thy faltering steps can stay;
Still when danger hovers o'er thee,
He than danger is more near,
When in grief thou'st none to pity,
He, the sainted, marks each tear.

Lover, is the light extinguished,
Of the gem that in thy heart
Hidden deeply, to thy being
All its sunshine could impart?
Look above! 'tis burning brighter
Than the very stars in Heaven,
And to light thy dangerous pathway,
All its new found glory's given.
With the sons of earth commingling,
Thou the lov'd one mayst forget,
Bright eyes flashing, tresses waving,
May have power to win thee yet;
But e'en then that guardian spirit
Oft will whisper in thine ear,
And in silence, and at midnight,
Thou wilt know she hovers near.

Orphan, thou most sorely stricken
Of the mourners thronging earth,
Clouds half veil thy brightest sunshine,
Sadness mingles with thy mirth.
Yet, altho' that gentle bosom
Which has pillowed oft thy head,
Now is cold thy mother's spirit
Cannot rest among the dead.
Still her watchful eye is o'er thee
Through the day, and still at night,
Hers the eye that guards thy slumber,
Making thy young dreams so bright.
Oh! the friends, the friends we've cherished,
How we weep to see them die—
All unthinking they're the angels
That will guide us to the sky!

SCIENTIFIC.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

There is no subject perhaps which is so often mentioned, but so little understood by the public in general, as that of the "nerves." How often do we here all classes of the community refer any unpleasant sensation or fanciful ailment to their being nervous; little understanding however, when they make use of this term, what possible connection there can be between their feelings and their *nervous system*. Perhaps we shall surprise them when we mention that they can neither eat nor drink, walk nor talk, nor perform any action whatever, either voluntary or involuntary, but through the medium of the nervous system—a "system" the nature and functions of which we shall here endeavor to explain.

In man and other vertebrate animals, the great centre of the functions is the brain and spinal marrow; the latter is prolongation of the brain, as it were, down the spine. Now the great centre of nervous matter is endowed with two distinct functions. 1. That of being able to convey *motor power* to the muscles, by whose agency we are enabled to perform all the ordinary action of the body, all the movements of our limbs. 2. That of sensation, which is of two kinds—*common sensation*, or that feeling of pain which is produced on the injury of any part of our body: and *special sensation*, to which are to be referred the five senses—of feeling, of sight, of hearing, of smelling, and of taste. From this mass of matter, capable of endowing the parts of our bodies with the power of motion, and of feeling or sensation, numerous trunks are sent to all parts of the human frame—ramifying over its structure to such an inconceivable state of minuteness, that we cannot touch any part of our body with even the point of a needle without being conscious of pain proving that some part of this great nervous centre has been injured or excited into action.

The great nervous trunk which supplies the lower extremity of man is equal in thickness to his little finger; divide it, and he loses all power of moving his limb, all sense of feeling: the limb to all intents and purposes is dead; and deprived of its nervous influence, mortifies. This power of endowing parts with motion and sensation is situated in two distinct structures, of which the brain and spinal marrow are composed; and anatomists, from their color, are accustomed to call them the *white* and the *gray* matter. In the brain, the gray matter; for the most part is external, enclosing in its folds the white matter; whilst in the spinal narrow it is internal, being completely surrounded by the white. Now, as a general rule all the nervous trunks of the body and their branches, with the exception of nerves of special sensation, are composed of fibres derived from these two sources—that is from the white and the gray matter; and these nervous trunks are conductors of that *change* produced in the nervous centre by the influence of the *mind*, which gives rise either to motion or sensation. But a most extraordinary fact, and which is capable of being proved by direct experiment is, that the change which takes place, to give rise to the phenomena of motion, has its origin at the great nervous centre, the source from which the trunks arise; and further, that this change takes place in the white matter. On the other hand, the change which gives rise to the phenomena of sensation takes place at the extremities of the nervous trunks—that is, at their ultimate distribution; and this change takes place in the gray matter.

The anatomist, in his dissections, is able to prove satisfactorily the origin of these nervous trunks; and he finds that all those arising from the spinal marrow, and most of those which are said to arise from the brain, do so by two roots, one of which is connected with the white matter, and the other with the gray. He can, and has still further proved by experiments performed on the living animal, that irritation by pinching or pricking of the root which arises from the white matter gives rise to no sensation, as the animal shows no signs of suffering whatever; but irritate the root arising from the gray matter, and evident signs of suffering are immediately induced. Again: if in the dead animal we excite muscular contraction by means of galvanism, we must send the charge of electricity through the limb by means of the root arising from white matter, as no effect would be produced if we attempted to do it by means of the root arising from the gray. Allowing, then, the fact, that these nervous trunks are composed of two sets of fibres, one conveying sensitive, the other motor influence, let us apply it to practice.

Some part of the body meets with an injury a change is immediately effected in the extremities of the sentient fibres, sensation is developed, and the change thus induced is conveyed by the sentient fibre to the brain, and through its medium to the mind. Through the mysterious anency of the mind, then, the motor, power of the great nervous centre is brought into action, and a change is induced; this change is conveyed by the trunks to the muscle supplying the injured parts, or to other muscles, by whose combined action it is removed from further injury. But it is not necessary that an injury should be inflicted that motor influence should be generated, as the mind has the power of inducing it at will. All the movements of our bodies are effected by muscular action, and through the agency of the will. We move not a hand or foot, nor look at an object, without the mind having first willed that it shall be done.

But there are many actions in the human body which are performed independently of the will, through evidently under influence of the mind, and through the medium of a nervous system; and this system is called by the anatomist the *sympathetic*. It consists of a number of little knot-like bodies called by the anatomist *ganglia*, which are extended along each side of the vertebral column—the whole of these, ganglia being connected, by means of fibres, together. Now, it appears that each of these ganglia is capable of generating nervous influence; independently of the brain; hence each may be considered as a distinct nervous centre. The trunks arising from these ganglia are distributed principally to all those organs on which the vitality of the body depends, which are employed in secretion and its nutrition. It is the medium by which all parts of the body are brought into relation with each other, so that no one part shall become diseased or injured without the rest sympathising with it, and indirectly, therefore becoming affected as well. Familiar examples of this fact are of every-day occurrence: a violent blow on the head will produce vomiting, owing to the sympathy which exists between the brain and stomach; and *vice versa*, a blow on the stomach will produce fainting, and even death, from the shock to the nervous system, and the arrest of its influence through the medium of the brain.

And now let us turn our attention once more to the influence of the mind over the functions of the body, through the agency of this part (the sympathetic) the nervous system. We will here select a few familiar examples. What is referred to when one's mouth is said to be "watering" at the sight of some favorite fruit or food, is dependent on the influence of the mind acting through the medium of the nervous system supplying the organs secreting the saliva. Tears, again, are abundantly secreted under the moderate exciting influence of the emotions of joy, grief or tenderness. When, however, the exciting cause is violent, they are suppressed; hence in excessive grief, the anguish of mind is lessened on the flow of tears. Fear stops the flow of saliva; and it is a common practice in India to detect a thief among the native servants by putting rice into their mouths, and he whose mouth is driest after a short time, is considered the culprit. Under mental anxiety, persons become thin; freedom from it favours deposit of fat. It would be an endless task, however, to recapitulate the many examples that could be bought forward proving this influence of the mind; so that nervous complaints must be looked upon as disorders of the mind, and not of the body; cure the one and you will cure the other.

Mental influence having then this power over the functions of the body, we cannot be surprised at many diseases being a consequence of its depraved or abnormal condition. Nor can we be surprised at many of the remarkable phenomena displayed by mesmerists; their patients on whom they exhibit are generally highly sensitive, minds naturally liable to become excited under the manipulations of the operator. For this reason, also, homœopathy, hydropathy, &c., have succeeded in curing many patients of their fancied ailments, because it only required some strong excitement to remove the morbid mental impression. Hence change of scene and diet, change of usual habits (for all the followers of these systems make it implicitly certain rules,) and not least, a full determination, desire, or will on the part of the patient himself to get better—have succeeded, in a variety of complaints arising from mental causes, in effecting a cure.

THE STORY TELLER.

The Brothers.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF TIECK, FOR THE TRAVELLER.

In the vicinity of Bagdad lived Omar and Mahmoud, sons of a poor family. When the father died, they inherited but a slender patrimony, and each determined to try, how high he might advance his fortune. Omar travelled to find a place where he might settle advantageously. Mahmoud established himself near Bagdad where he commenced a little traffic, which in a short time considerably increased his patrimony. He lived quite retired and very frugally, and carefully added every sequin to his capital, therewith to commence some new enterprize. In this manner he obtained the favor of several wealthier merchants, who sometimes relinquished to him a part of their freight, and, in company with him, attempted various speculations. By continued good fortune Mahmoud grew bolder, he staked larger sums, and each time they obtained him richer gains. As he became better known, his business increased: he had large sums outstanding with many people, as he likewise had in his hands the possessions of many others, and fortune seemed to smile upon him continually. Omar, on the contrary, had been unfortunate, none of his enterprizes had succeeded; he returned now very poor, almost without clothing, to Bagdad, heard of his brother, and went to him to beseech his assistance. Mahmoud was delighted, again to behold his brother, but lamented his poverty.—Since he was very weak and good natured, he immediately gave him a sum of money to commence business, and likewise fitted him up a shop. Omar began to deal in silks and garments for ladies, and fate seemed favorable to him in Bagdad: his brother had given him the sum of money, and therefore it was not necessary to trouble himself about the reimbursement. He was in all enterprizes bolder than his brother, and even more fortunate; he soon became acquainted with many merchants, who until then had transacted their business with Mahmoud, and succeeded in making them his friends; hence his brother lost many lucrative bargains which now fell to him. Mahmoud had just married a wife, for whom he needed many luxuries to which had before been a stranger: he was obliged to borrow money of his acquaintances to pay his debts. Other which he had expected he could not collect; his credit sank, and he was near despair, when he received intelligence that one of his ships had been lost with her whole cargo; a creditor now presented himself, clamorously urging the payment of his debt. Mahmoud saw that on this payment hung his whole remaining fortune, and determined in his utmost necessity to have recourse to his brother. He hastened to him, and found him very peevish, because he had just suffered a slight loss. "Brother," began Mahmoud, "I come in extreme embarrassment with a request to you."

Omar. "What has befallen *you*?"

Mahmoud. "My ship is lost, all my creditors are upon me, and will hear of no delay; my whole fortune hangs on this day, loan me for a short time ten thousand sequins."

Omar. "So for the five hundred sequins Thieh you gave me, you demand ten thousand? I will give you back the five hundred sequins. Do you expect no letters from Persia?"

Mahmoud. "I expect nothing more."

Omar. "Certainly, brother, you ought to have been somewhat more prudent; you should not have married, as I have never yet done; but you were from your childhood rather thoughtless. Let this be a lesson to you."

Mahmoud. "You had a right to refuse me the desired assistance, but not therewith to make such bitter reproaches."

Mahmoud left his ungrateful brother, with a heart bitterly stirred. So it is true, cried he, that the soul of man is only avarice. Self only is his earliest and latest thoughts—for gold he will batter truth and love—fling off his better nature for the worthless metal, which, with disgraceful fetters, binds us to this sordid earth! Selfishness is the rock on which every friendship strikes—men are a reprobate race!—I have known no friends, no brother, I have associated only with merchants. Fool, that I spoke to them of love and friendship! only a piece of gold should man offer to them!

He took a circuitous route home, to allow his trouble to abate. He wept, when he saw the noisy bustle of the market, how every one like the ant was toiling to carry the grain to his own heap, how no one cared for his neighbor, or only when it consorted with his own interest, all hurrying on together, feeling as cyphers. He went home comfortless. Here his sorrow was increased. He found the five hundred sequins, which, with the kindliest feelings, he had formerly given his brother; they were a prey to the public creditors. All which he possessed was publicly sold; one of his vessels lay in the harbor, but the cargo only served to discharge all his debts. Poor as a beggar, he left the city without passing the house of his hard hearted brother.

His wife, who accompanied him in his misery, consoled him and endeavored to dispel his grief; she succeeded in part, for the memory of his misfortune was yet too fresh in the heart of Mahmoud; he still saw ever before him the towers of the city in which his brother dwelt, who had remained cold and immovable to his distress.

Omar asked no more after his brother, for he durst not pity him, and flattered himself that perhaps all might go well. Nevertheless, his credit suffered through his brother; men grew distrustful towards him, and merchants would not trust him with money so readily as before. Besides, Omar was very avaricious, and proud of his acquired affluence, so that he made many enemies, who rejoiced when he lost. It appeared as if fate wished to punish his ingratitude to his brother, for one loss succeeded another.—Omar, who was impatient to retrieve his losses, hazarded larger sums, and lost those also. He delayed paying the money which he was owing, distrust was universal, all his creditors demanded payment at the same time. Omar knew no one to whom he could apply for assistance; he saw no resource, but to leave the city, secretly, by night, and try if fortune would be more favorable to him in another country. The small sum, which he could take with him was soon exhausted. His troubles augmented as his money diminished; he saw before him the most frightful poverty—and yet no way of escape.

Amid complaints and melancholy reflections, he had wandered to the boundaries of Persia.—He had now spent all his money but three small pieces, which would barely suffice to pay for a supper at a caravansery; he felt hungry, and as the sun was beginning to sink, he hastened to some habitation, where he might this night, perhaps for the last time, find a shelter.

"How unfortunate am I?" said he to himself; "how destiny persues me, and decrees my wretchedness; what a fearful prospect opens before me! I shall be compelled to live on the charity of compassionate souls; must endure it, if men contemptuously refuse me; must not murmur, if the spendthrift gaily passing by, deigns me no glance, and flings away a hundred gold pieces for a miserable game! O poverty! how canst thou humble man! how unequally, how unjustly does fortune mete out her gifts! She lavishes all her riches on the vicious and leaves the virtuous to die of hunger."

The rocks which Omar had climbed, made him weary, and on a turf-covered mound by the way-side, he sat down to rest. A poor beggar dragged himself along on crutches, and murmured an unintelligible petition; he was tattered and meagre, his burning eye stood deep in his head, and his pallid face smote the heart, and wrung from it compassion. The attention of Omar was, against his will, directed to this miserable object, who, murmuring, outstretched to him his shrivelled hand. He asked the name of the beggar, and perceived now that this unfortunate was deaf and dumb also.

"O, how unspeakably happy am I," cried he, "and yet I complain! Why can I not work: why not by the labor of my hands supply my wants? How gladly would this wretch exchange with me, and think himself happy! I am ungrateful to Heaven."

Moved by a sudden feeling of compassion, he drew the last piece of silver from his pocket, and gave it to the beggar, who with silent thanks pursued his way.

Omar felt strangely sanguine and happy; the Deity had, as it were, shown him a picture to teach him how wretched man could be. He now felt strong to struggle against poverty, and by his exertions to rise above it. He laid plans for subsistence, and now only longed for an opportunity to show his industry. He had, after his generous compassion to the beggar, after the liberality with which had given away the last remnant of his fortune, a feeling, such as he had never known before.

A steep rock stood beside him, and Omar ascended it with a light heart, to survey the surrounding country, which shone in the light of the setting sun. He saw at his feet the fair earth lie, with the dark forests and red shining streams, and bending over all, the golden evening sky; and he felt as if he were a prince, who ruled this fair domain, and whom mountains, streams and woods obeyed. He sat on the pinnacle of the rock, lost in the contemplation of the scene. He resolved here to await the rising of the moon, and then pursue his journey.

The crimson light of evening faded; twilight from the clouds sank down; the dusky night soon followed. The stars gleamed in the dark blue heavens, and the earth slept, hushed in solemn stillness. Omar, with steadfast eye, gazed far into the night, till his sight grew giddy in the endless number of stars; then he prayed to the great God, and felt a holy awe steal through his heart.

Then, as it were, a stream of light in the far horizon, blue shining, mounted upwards, and like a glowing flame approached the height of heaven. The pallid stars drew back, and, like the light of morning, through the whole heaven it shone, and rained down in tender twilight-blushing beams. Omar was astonished at this singular apparition, and rejoiced in the fair and wondrous light; the hills and forests gleamed around, the distant clouds floated in purple light and like a golden tent its lustre bent over Omar.

All hail, thou noble, generous one, called a sweet voice from above, thou hast compassion on the wretched; and, well pleased, the Lord looks down on thee.

Like the tone of the breathing flute whispered the winds of night to Omar, his heart heaved oppressed with gladness, his eye was intoxicated with light, his ear with the heavenly harmony. And from the splendor stepped forth a form of light, and stood before the enraptured one: it was Asrael, the glorious angel of God. "Ascend with me on this rosy beam to the dwelling of the blessed, murmured the sweet voice, since by thy magnanimity, thou hast merited to behold Paradise with its blessedness."

"Lord," spoke Omar, trembling, "how shall a mortal follow thee. Mine earthly body is not yet taken from me." "Give me thine hand," said the form of light. Omar reached forth his hand with trembling joy, and through the clouds and between the stars, they wandered on the crimson beam, the sweet tones went behind them, the rosy morning lay down in their path, and the breathing of flowers made sweet the air.

Suddenly it was night. Omar shrieked aloud and lay in thick darkness at the foot of the steep rock, with a shattered arm. The moon, even then dark red, rose up behind a hill, and shed o'er the rocky valley a dim, uncertain light.

"Oh, thrice unhappy!" cried he, when his recollection returned to him. "Was not I wretched enough, that Heaven, in a flattering dream, should fling me from the summit of the rock, and break my limb, that I may become a prey to hunger? Does it thus reward the compassion which I had for the wretched? Who was ever so unfortunate as I?"

He sighed deeply, his arm pained him as if a glowing fire burned in the bones, and every breath was agony. He considered his fate silently, and now first thought of his brother.

"Oh! where art thou, thou generous heart?" cried he; "perhaps the sword of the death-angel has already pierced thee; misery has consumed thee in crushing poverty, and thou, at the hour of death, hast fled thy miserable brother. Ah! I have deserved this, I suffer now the penalty of my ingratitude, of my hard-heartedness; Heaven is just. And yet I could stand up so proudly, and call God to witness my virtue! O Heaven! forgive the sinner who submits without a murmur to thy chastisement."

Omar lost himself in troubled thought; he remembered with what brotherly love Mahmoud had received him, when he first became poor, he reproached himself that he had neglected to relieve his brother, and thus return thanks unto him; he longed for death to put an end to his misery. The moon shone clearly, and a small caravan of camels passed slowly through the valley. The love of life awakened anew in the breast of Omar; with a weak voice he called for aid to the passers by. They placed him carefully on a camel, and bound up his wounds at the nearest city, which the caravan reached at the dawn of day. The merchant himself took care of the unfortunate, and Omar recognized in him his brother. His shame was without bounds; so was the compassion of Mahmoud. One brother asked for pardon, and the other had already forgiven him. Tears flowed from the eyes of both, and the most perfect reconciliation was formed between them.

Mahmoud, after his impoverishment, had wandered to Ispahen, and there became acquainted with a rich old merchant, whose affection he soon gained, and who entrusted him with his property. Fortune was favorable to the exile, and in a short time he recovered his lost wealth; his aged benefactor died, and left him his heir.

When Omar recovered, he remained with his brother at Ispahen, where he enriched himself in traffic. Omar married, and never forgot how much gratitude he owed his brother. Both lived from this time in the greatest harmony, and were to the whole city a pattern of brotherly love.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HORSE TRADE.

DEAR BLADE:—I saw a horse trade once.—All hands were busily making the "pfs" that sound so odd when a crowd are smoking silently.

"Tom!"

"Hey?"

"Know my bay?"

"Yes!"

"How'll you trade?"

"D'know!"

We outsiders watched to see who should come out ahead, for both were open-eyed chaps.

"The only fault he ever had was high spirits, and *he's getting over that fast*," says Bill.

"*Mine aint a bit too mettlesome*," says Tom.

We saw somebody would suffer by their eyes, and whosoever it was, he was flatted forever, for they had never been in direct collision before.—After a short silence, says Bill—

"For how many dollars will you swap?"

We peeled our optics and said nothing, for Bill's was by odds the best horse.

"Five," says Tom.

"Done," says Bill.

He had a sure thing of it. After a short silence,

"Tom!"

"Hey?"

"One thing I forgot. *My* horse's *dead*."

A very still small whistle, and a universal long breath—

"Well any how, I'll take—that—V. *Mine's deed—too*."

Then burst Bill's mighty heart. He deliqueseed.—[Yankee Blade. TOTOTOT.

PAT'S MISTAKE. A gentleman travelling "Down East" lately, in a one horse wagon, chanced to stop at a small country tavern, which rejoiced in the possession of a very intelligent Irish hostler. Handing the reins to this worthy as he alighted, the traveller requested the man to take his horse into the stable and bait him.

"Sure an' I will yer honner," answered the Milesian, briskly, and away he went.

In about half an hour, the gentleman having refreshed himself sufficiently, naturally concluded that his four-footed servant was in equally good care, and accordingly ordered his team to the door.

The horse was panting and trembling.

"What's the matter with my horse?" asked the traveler. "What have you been doing to him?"

"Ounly what your honner ordered me."

"He don't look as if he'd anything to eat."

"Is it nit yer honer said?"

"To be sure."

"Sorra the word like it did yer honner say to me. More betoken yer honner tould me to bate the beast, and not to nit him?"

"Why, you stupid rascal; what have you been doing?"

"Och! I just tied him up to the stable wid a haltar, and then I out wid a hickory stick, and bate him till me arm was used out!"

A MEXICAN ANECDOTE. "Dick," of the N. Orleans Delta, gives the following good one:

The people of the Capital had been told that the Americans eat children, and all these pledges of love had been removed. Lieut. M., of the dragoons, having heard this story, accosted a man, and asked him if he knew where he could get "*a nice fat boy for supper*"—adding that he was "very hungry."

The astonished Mexican answered, with a doleful shake of the head, "*hay* no."

"Well," said M., "as I'm hungry, I ain't particular—let us have a little girl, then."

The poor man, still more horrified, declared that there was none of them in the village.

M. then turned to him and inquired, "Well, show me a market where I can get a nice piece of a full grown man."

This was too much for the Mexican, and he took to his heels in the twinkling of a jack-knife.

ANTI-BOOK FARMING.—A western Agricultural paper, in draws the portrait of an anti-book farmer, and of things appertaining to him, gives amusing but pretty hard hits. Among them is the following:—"His hog, not remarkable for fattening qualities, would beat old Eclipse at a quarter race; and were the man not prejudiced against deep ploughing, they would work his ground better with their prodigious snouts, than he does with his jack-knife plough. His horses would excite the avarice of an anatomist in search of osteological specimens; and returning from their range of pasture they are walking herbariums, bearing specimens of their mane and tail of every weed that bears a burr or cockle."—After this, the "anti-book" men will have to give in.

A clergyman who had been accused of preaching a long sermon, excused himself on the ground that the church was a large one.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

The *pseudo Whigs deny* that they are, under a new and inappropriate name, the old Federal party. They understand the bad odor of that faction sufficiently well to desire to repudiate it. But though the chamelion changs its colors with the varying atmosphere, IT IS THE CHAMELION STILL. The change is in the external, the internal remains the same.

As a specimen of the general tone of Federalism during the last war with Great Britain, we present the following extracts from the Salem Gazette of Nov. 29, 1814:

"New England has been for seven years insulted, goaded, studiously tormented, that she might if possible, be induced to commit, in the agonies of her resentments and sufferings, indiscretions that can create alarm among the friends of union in other states. * * * * For seven years she has groaned under the miseries to which the administration of the Union has subjected her, and for seven years she has staggeeed patiently under burdens. * * * If the rest of the Union is so very perverse as to be convinced that opposition to Mr. Madison's feeble and disastrous administration is necessarily evidence of adherence to Britain, if she be kept in the Union merely and simply to be dispised and persecuted, by what tie in the name of Heaven! is it entitled to hold her? by what charm to retain her? What interest, what comfort, what hope has she from the Union, under such circumstances? WHAT WORSE CAN SHE FEAR FROM GREAT BRITAIN than she receives from those whose duty it is to respect and cherish her? If the Southern states choose to sacrifice the union, the harmony, the prosperity, the glory, the happiness of this confederated republic to the dynasty which has settled the rule upon Jefferson to descend through Madison to Master Eppes; and if for the purpose of being ruined and degraded by such rules, New England is to be theme of incessant calumny and malignant detraction, it requires no spirit of propheecy to foresee that the Hudson will be the boundary of the empire of Monroe and Eppes; the Hudson the eastern limit of the colonies of Virginia. That New England states will soon be reduced to the necessity of exerting all their energies, for self preservation, is not to be doubted. The same spirit which Lord North called rebellion, and which Madison terms action, has beyond all doubt, been raised in the eastern states. * * * Whose fault is it, Mr. Madison, that this angry temper exists? Theirs or yours? Is the loud and menacing discontent of five whole states, evidence of their wickedness or sufferings, of their profligacy or your incompeteney? UNDER YOU, THE PEOPLE OF FIVE DISTINCT SOVEREIGNTIES HAVE BECOME FURIOUS EVEN TO MADNDSS. * * Sir, are they mad because they have chosen to be mad, or because you have have made them so."

This was the fashion of 1814. Has it changed in 1848? Not at all. If possible, the phraseology is still more abusive and treasonable.—Let our readers who keep files of the Argus, refer to the extracts we have given from the New York Tribune, Roxbury Gazette, Newport Rhode Islander, and a score of other papers; and let them add to the infamous collection, the following from another paper of the same school:

"We are very free to tell the editors of the Democratic party, that we hold James K. Polk and his condjutors in getting up this war, and involving the two nations in bloody conflict, to have enacted the part of a band of cold-blooded CUT-THROATS, that would sell their lives and happiness of their brethren as readily as strangers, differing only as Judas Iscariot in not being willing to take so small a price."

A few extracts from the PORTLAND GAZETTE that ancient Federalist and modern Whig—in reference to the war with Great-Britain, of 1812—will be found in perfect keeping, with the foregoing extracts. There are "plenty more of the sort," yet to come:

"What is still worse, many valuable citizens have fallen a sacrifice by the sword and the pestilence, and many more must follow in consequence of the war, which has been so FOOLISHLY AND WANTONLY WAGED. ALL these calamities are brought upon us for the purpose of protecting foreigners, on board American merchant vessels, and gratifying a spirit of hatred and ambition in rulers and French partizans."

Portland Gazette, Sept., 1813.

"Let the southern states combine, to demand that this wicked war, which meets every where with the wrath of an offended Deity, shall be stopped. To demand that men may live, and be freed from the oppressions which their mad rulers have heaped upon them."

Portland Gazette, Jan. 1814.

This stuff sounds very much like the Federal "talk" of the present day.

Let them look at the acts of the same party in Congress—voting the war as "unconstitutional"—refusing supplies to our army by passing an impracticable loan bill—protracting the war by giving direct "aid and comfort" to the enemy—and by every means in their power thwarting the administration, and perilling the fame of the country.

Are not these facts? Aye—recorded facts. "There they stand and there they will stand forever." The whiggery of the present is the Federalism of the past with not a shade of its ancient treason softened. Argus.

THE GUERRILLA FLAG. The Albany Argus has an engraving representation of the Mexican Guerrilla flag. It is described as about two feet long and from twelve to fifteen inches wide; the centre is a broad crimson stripe, with the motto "No Quarter" wrought in silk; on either side of the centre is a black stripe, of about half the width, with a Death's Head and cross bones. It has a narrow border of pale green, and the points have tassels of crimson. It is usually borne on the end of a lance.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the schooner Susan Ludwig, Capt. Doty, at Norfolk, Friday last, we have received papers from La Guayra to the 1st inst.—Capt. Doty, it is said, is a bearer of despatches to our government, and the Susan Ludwig was chartered specially for the purpose of transmitting them. There have been some terrible scenes enacted at Caracas. The Venezuelan congress, which met on the 24th ult., was overwhelmed by the populace, set on, it is said, by the President, and several of the members horribly massacred. It was expected that a revolution would immediately break out throughout the republic.

The opposition to President Monargas having determined to impeach him before the congress he disarmed the active militia and armed the reserve and invited the old liberals to return, and the 24th of January there were 4000 troops in and near Caracas. Congress was opened on that day in great disorder, and daggers were drawn and used by members. When the alarm reached the street, the citizens fled in terror.—A body of soldiers rushed in front of the hall, firing several vollies indiscriminately into the windows. Several members reached the door, and were cut down like dogs. The wounded members was terribly mangled with bayonets.—Julian Garcia, of Caracas, was shot through the head. Juan Garcia had a sword run through his body, and fell dead. Col. Smith was badly wounded with a bayonet—severals others killed, and some wounded. The whole square was soon surrounded by the troops, and the members were made prisoners. The crowd rushed into the hall, destroying the furniture, and cutting to peaces a large portrait of Bolivar. In half an hour thousands of vagabonds were parading the streets with all kinds of weapons; all the foreigners who had flags unfurled them for protection; night soon closed in darkness—and a death-like stillness prevailed.

On the morning of the 25th, the citizens crept cautiously out. About noon the dead were interred without ceremony. At one o'clock the members were escorted to the hall and compelled per force to pass several resolutions. A "bando" was proclaimed, requesting the citizens to resume their business, with an assurance of protection. On the 25th the members met again, the President and his guards being in the hall with the members, while several resolutions were passed exonerating the executive from all censure and, a general amnesty proclaimed.

In the meantime, the first day's butchery is spreading to the interior, and the question is asked in an under tone, will Gen. Paez come? All eyes are now turned towards plains. If the great chief comes with two or three thousand Llanaros, and the soldiers have courage enough to force their swift horse and sharp lances, we we shall have some bloody work among us. The president is now raising 1000 horsemen. An embargo has just been laid on vessels not cleared.

A letter from *Porto Cabello*, dated Feb. 5, says the embargo at Caracas was removed at the end of two days, by the exeations of the United States consul, Mr Shields, and 40 persons of distinction embarked for Porto Cabello. On the 3d instant a boat containing four men was sent from Caracas to Laguayra with despatches.—On approaching the shore they were made prisoners, their papers seized by the revolutionists, and then compelled to return without being permitted to communicate with the autorities on the shore. The historical pages of this country do not record a parallel. All hopes are centered on Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, for the establishment of order. The visit of a United States ship of war would render invaluable services to American interests.

The late J. Q. Adams.

Mr. A. died on Wednesday evening, 23d ult., about seven o'clock. On Thursday his body was laid out in the spacious room of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. A correspondent of one of our exchanges, writing on that day, says:

"The face and forehead are uncovered. The features are composed, and have a calm, sweet and dignified expression.

"The family of ex-President Adams have expressed a wish that his remains shall be removed to Quincy. His son, Mr. C. F. Adams, is expected to-night. A committee of arrangements consisting of one member of each State, will attend the remains to Quincy.

"It is probable that they will not start for Quincy till Monday. The funeral services here will be on Saturday, and the remains may then be deposited in the vault of the Congress cemetery."

Mr. Adams' late seat, in the house, was shrouded in black crape; the city papers put in mourning; and the Public Departments closed. The Supreme Court adjourned after a brief announcement of the event from Chief Justice Taney.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, on Thursday, passed appropriate Resolutions in reference to the solemn event, and, after raising a Committee to report what farther tokens of respect should be paid to the deceased, immediately adjourned.

The Massachusetts Legislature, on Saturday, passed Resolutions and raised a Committee to make further preparations in observance of the event. They also selected Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to deliver the Eulogy before the Legislature and Executive of the Commonwealth, and he has accepted the duty. They then adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Adams was born at Quincy, Mass., in 1767. The house in which the two Adamses were born, is still standing and in good condition. The room in which John Adams was born is lighted by glass 6 by 8; and the same is the case with the room in which John Q. Adams was born. The tomb is made ready for the remains of John Q. Adams, having been prepared by himself.

His manners were pure, simple and unostentacious even to awkwardness. He always arose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise, and was particularly fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age.

His journal, which he kept from his early life, which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income) but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his patrimonial estates. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and among his voluminous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe and Lafayette.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow, to whom he was married in London, in 1797. She was the daughter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and the niece of Gov. Johnson of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who married a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks of Boston, and who has had several children; and the widow of his eldest son, John, (who is also the neice of Mrs. Adams) with one or two children. He owned and occupied the mansion house of his father, in Quincy.

In Washington on Friday, crowds of proplo took their last look at the remains of the deceased, which reposed in an elegant coffin in one of the Committee rooms. The capitol, public buildings and departments were dressed in mourning; public business was suspended, colors were flying half mast, and a general gloom pervaded the entire city. The President offered the committee of arrangements the use of the east room of the executive mansion, for the purpose of doing honors to the deceased, and giving the public opportunity to visit the remains. It being thought best, however, not to remove them, the offer was respectfully declined.

A salute of 13 guns was fired at the navy yard at sunrise on Friday, and minute gans every half hour, and at sunset a closing salute of 29 guns. The officers of the army are ordered to wear crape, and the colors of the different regiments to be put in mourning for six months.

On Friday, his countenance maintained its serene appearance, unaltered by death. His coffin was covered with evergreens and early spring flowers.

His only son, Charles F., arrived on Friday, and was left alone some time with the corpse of his father.

The success of Mr. Vattemare's enteprise was one of the very last thoughts of his brain. He had the memorial in Mr. V's behalf in his hand, intending to offer it to the House as soon as he could obtain the floor, when, in the shock of dissolution, his grasp was loosened, and he fell back in his seat.

THE FUNERAL

Took place in Washington on Saturday. The committee of arrangements, pall bearers, mourners, &c., assembled at 11 o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives, where, at noon, the funeral service was performed. Immediately thereafter the procession was formed and moved to the Congressional burying ground, according to the following order:—

The Chaplains of both Houses of Congress.
Physicians who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements.

PALL BEARERS.

J. J. McKay, N. C. — Truman Smith, Ct.
Linn Boyd, Ky. — J. R. Ingersoll, Penn.
J. C. Calhoun, S. C. — Thomas H. Benton, Mo.
Chief J. R. B. Taney, — Justice J. McLean,
Gen. Geo. Gibson, — Charles Morris,
W. W. Seaton, — Thos. H. Crawford.

The family and friends of the deceased.
Senators and Representatives from the State of Massachusetts, as mourners.
Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by Speaker and Clerk.
Other officers of the House of Representatives.
Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate.
Senate, preceded by President and Secretary.
Other officers of the Senate.
President of the United States.
Heads of Departments.
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and its officers.
Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the District of Columbia and its officers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Comptrollers, Auditors, and other Heads of Bureaus of the several Departments of the Government, &c.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
The Corporation of Washington.
Citizens and Strangers.

The remains would be placed in a receiving receiving vault at the Congressional burying ground, to be soon removed to Massachusetts, accompanied by the Committee of thirty appointed by the Speaker, viz:

Mr. Hundson of Massachusetts, Chairman—Williams of Maine, Wilson of N. H., Marsh of Vermont, Thurston of R. Island, Smith of Connecticut, White of N. York, Edsall of N. Jersey, Dickey of Penn., Houston of Delaware, Roman of Maryland, McDowell of Virginia, Barringer of N. C., Holmes of S. C., Cobb of Ga., Gayle of Alabama, Brown of Mississippi, Morse of Louisiana, Vinton of Ohio, Duncan of Ky., Coke of Tennessee, Lincoln of Illinois, Wick of Indiana, Bowlin of Missouri, Johnson of Arkansas, McClelland of Michigan, Cabell of Florida, Kaufmah of Texas, Leffler of Iowa, Tweedy of Wisconsin.

By the President of the United States.

It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is no more. At the advanced age of more than four score years he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives by the hand of disease on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a few minutes after 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848.

He had for more than half a century filled the most important public stations, and among them that of President of the United States.—The two Houses of Congress, of one of which he was a valuable and most distinguished member, will, doubtless, prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen.

The nation mourns his loss; and, as a further testimony of respect for his memory, I direct that all the executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, February 24, 1848.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 7, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

We notice that the Bath Times has placed at the head of its columns the name of Levi Woodbury as its first choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention. It takes strong grounds in his favor, and seems to think him more *available* than either Mr. Cass or Mr. Buchanan, because he has not committed himself upon certain important questions. Perhaps, we should not subscribe to all the Editor's views upon this point, though we do not particularly object to Mr. Woodbury. We would prefer to support no man for the Presidency whose views upon all the great questions that agitate the public mind are not well known to be democratic. The delegates to the Baltimore Convention will be fresh from the people, and they will be expected to understand the wishes and interests of the people, and to nominate a man whose political opinions are well understood to be favorable to the great masses of democracy. We shall not therefore obtrude ourself between them and the people, but hold ourself in readiness to support the nomination, as the only course consonant with Republican principles.

The doctrine of Conventions of the people to nominate candidates for important offices—tho' repudiated of late in a certain quarter—is one of vital importance to all true democrats, and will be maintained with unwavering constancy by every well wisher to the success of the democratic party. The *reversal* of this principle never can be acquiesced in with consistency by the true Democrat. It would be a violation of the fundamental basis of the Democratic creed. In the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, this position has been sanctioned by the concentrated wisdom of the whole party in the nation, and upon it we are willing to stand or fall, always, however, maintaining our purpose with prudence, and a friendly intercession with those who either wantonly or through incautious adherence to the advice of bad counsellors pursue a contrary course. Our course has been "chalked out" by the mentors of unalloyed democracy, and, to secure the political elevation of our "best friend," we would not depart from it. Popular conventions are dear to the people, they afford the best medium of reflecting their opinions—and the voice of the people should always be reflected in the nomination of candidates upon whom their united support is invited. We want to see Democracy purged of all sinister influences; we desire to see it practically represented upon all occasions, in which it is called upon to act, and most sincerely do we deprecate any attempt from any source, calculated to render it subservient to any unauthorized control. We shall therefore wait the result of the Convention, and as the important crisis is fast approaching, we hope the whole party will be united in support of the regular nominee, and enter vigorously into the contest, independent of all minor and sectional considerations.—If, in the practical administration of the government of the United States, you do *not* wish to see the masses of men arrayed against the masses of interest; if you wish to see the government remaining true to its character of popularity, acting as the mediator between the masses of interest and the masses of men, and every interest of the country respected with a uniform inclination to Democracy, then prepare for the approaching contest, in favor of a continual democratic administration of the government, which we believe the very best for the country.

"A Thrice made Statement" true.

In a late Democrat we wrote an article, headed "The Gospel Banner vs. Republicanism," at which Mr. Drew took exceptions, and denied its opposition to Republicanism. In reply, we stated that "we honestly thought that the heading implied just what we should *infer* from Mr. Drew's *own remarks*;" that he was opposed to republicanism, that is, of the Jeffersonian school, that "he took sides with the leading federalists," and as he said in the Banner of Jan. 22, that he was "always a republican of the old (oldest) school," we were led to say he "need not expect to make people believe him a Hamiltonian federalist, and at the same time a Republican of the *eldest* school." For this, Mr. Drew says he "will not be so unkind and criminatary, as to call this uncandid or unfair," but will "appeal" to us with "the kindest sympathies," (and yet in the same paragraph he accuses us of slander, and of repeating falsehood,) for "*the proof, in our [Mr. Drew's] own language*, that we have ever *claimed* to be a federalist, or have ever *classed* our-*self* with that party." Well, we never said that he did *claim* to be a federalist in *so many words*, but *inferred* it from his *remarks*, and judging from the general tone of his articles, it *does* appear to us that the inference was correct. Let us see. In the Banner of Feb. 5th, he says, "we saw no occasion for us, or any other American to be ashamed of being *classed* with the Hamiltons, the Adamses, the Otises and other patriots who gave us our govrment as it is." In reply to our statement "that the line between the two parties was not fully drawn until the Presidential contest between Adams and Jefferson," he says,—"Well, then it *was* drawn. It began before Washington left the Presidency; and those who voted for Adams *were federalists*, and those who voted for Jefferson were *anti*-federalists,—which was the original name of the party that was afterwards called *republican*." He then goes on to show that Washington voted in opposition to Jefferson, and that Jefferson was opposed to the administration of Washington, and also opposed to John Marshall, and "sought to oust him out of office."

Now, from the above, we very naturally "*inferred*" that Mr. Drew took sides with Adams and Hamilton, leading federalists, and belonged to the federal party, opposed to the Jeffersonian Republican party; and we should infer the same even from his last article, did he not specifically deny it. But Mr. Drew may say that he defended them "*not* politically but historically."—Still the plain inference is, that his sympathies were with the Adams and not the Jeffersonian party. And why complain of this? Is he *now* "ashamed" to be *classed* with that party to which *he* says Washington belonged and other patriots who set in successful motion the wheels of our government? But, admitting our inference is wrong relative to what Mr. Drew has said *in* the Banner, has he not said more than once *out* of the Banner, that he is *not* a whig, but an "old fashioned Hamiltonian Federalist." We have good reason to believe that he has; and hence we represented him, in our first article, as claiming the honor of being a graduate of the Hamiltonian school, which Mr. D. has since denied, and claimed to be "a Republican of the old school." But now we have from Mr. D. the following denial,—"We never said we were a Hamiltonian federalist; we never claimed to belong to that party; we never professed to be opposed to Jefferson." Well, we are willing for our readers to have this denial for what it is worth. The original question between us was relative to the views of Adams and Hamilton upon the capacity of the people for self-government—to which party Mr. Drew belongs matters very little.

Mr. Drew says he would defend certain fathers of the Republic against the slander—for "slander" it certainly is—"that such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Henry, Pickney, Hancock, &c., who made the Constitution, and gave us our republican form of government, were *enemies* to the *great republican doctrine* that the *majority should govern the minority!* but hold, on the contrary, that the minority should govern the majority—the 'few should govern the many!'" Now Mr. Drew knows that we never questioned the motives or patriotism of Adams and Hamilton, and only spoke of their opinions, which we admitted honest, respecting the capacity of the people for self-government, and of the doctrine—the "*few* should govern the many." And yet he repeats his accusation of our slandering such men as Washington and others, to whom we never ascribed any such sentiments. For this, we will not accuse Mr. Drew of "slander," "falsehood," and misrepresentation, but we *do* say that if we wished to treat unfairly and uncandidly, not to say contemptibly, an opponent, we would imitate Mr. Drew in his course towards us.

In reply to Mr. Drew's definition of a republican form of government, we answered, "Yes, and *we know* too, and every body knows, that it is just *such a government* as the federalists have *always* opposed." This, Mr. Drew declares a "falsehood repeated," and as a further specimen of his "appeals" "with kindest sympathies," he puts forth the following enquiries:—"Is the man ignorant or willful when he talks thus? Does he not *know* that 'the federalists' *formed* our present government, and *administered* the first twelve years of its existence?"

We know very well that Hamilton did much to secure the acceptance of the Constitution by the people, though he would doubtless have preferred a different one. The framers of the Constitution were divided into two parties—the one (*democratic*) in favor of State rights and a limited Executive, and the other (*federal*), with Hamilton at the head, with a *President and Senate for life*. The same principles have characterized the advocates of the federal party ever since. They have ever been the unvaried defenders of an unlimited construction of the Constitution, of consolidation and a strong government, in opposition to State sovereignty and equal rights. And stripped of all disguise—the contest, now, as then, is between democracy and federalism—between the many and the few—between the "*democracy of numbers*," and the "*aristocracy of wealth*,"—and, as Daniel Webster said, some years since in his Faneul Hall speech, speaking of federal opposition to the National Administration, "our's has been a *war of prevention, rather than the attainment of any good*," so their aim has been to prevent the adoption of measures for the good of the sovereign people, and to encourage special legislation and exclusive privileges, and often to defraud them of the freedom of the elective franchise.

Washington's was not a party administration, and as the federal party was not fully organized till the contest between Adams and Jefferson, only four years in the first twelve of the existence of our government, should be considered as *administered* by federalists, and since that only eight years, at most, can be reconed; so that during the remaing forty the government has been *administered* by Republicans without the aid of the federal party, ay, in spite of its efforts "to prevent the attainment of the good of the people," and the country is not *ruined* yet. When we speak of federalists, we mean those composing the party opposed to Jeffersonian democracy, opposed to the last war, organized the Hartford Convention, sought the dissolution of the Union, and has ever since sympathized with its enemies. We have now given our views of federalism and the federal party, Mr. Drew says we are wrong, and also that our statements relative to his own views are wrong. The reader will please refer to his articles above noticed, and also to the acts of the federal party to the present time, and be his own judge—in the mean time we will leave Mr. D. to the enjoyment of his own sentiments, and to defend them as he best can.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY. Our readers are referred to the advertisement of this work on the last page of to-day's paper.—It combines in a condensed but intelligible form, a greater amount of valuable matter, useful both to the scholar and the general reader than any other similar work; and as a *pronouncing dictionary*, it possesses a decided advantage over all others with which we are acquainted, by its superior and simple system of notation, and by its exhibition of all the best authorities respecting words of various and doubtful signification. The work is recommended by the highest testimony to every person in want of a standard Dictionary, as the most comprehensive, accurate, and useful book of the kind ever published. Its price—$3,50—places it within the reach of all. A copy may be seen at this Office.

THE UNION MAGAZINE. The March number of this valuable work has been received.—The embellishments of this number, are superior to any of the preceding. There are no less than eleven in all; a rich mezzotint, by Doney; a line engraving, by Osborne; a beautifully colored fashion-plate; and eight superb wood-cuts. The contents are varied and interesting.

AMERICAN COURIER. Mr. McMakin has purchased the disputed claim of the old Saturday Courier, and is now the sole proprietor.—Being determined not to be surpassed in the competition among the press, he has projected new features and improvements to render his paper more valuable. On the 11th of this mo. its name is to be changed to "McMakin's Model American Courier," when it will be enlarged the amount of eight more columns of matter without any increase of price to single subscribers, and at a reduced price to clubs. Single copy $2 in advance; four copies to one address $5; twenty copies $20, and one for the agent. Mr. McMakin has secured as an editorial assistant one of the most popular and talented writers of the day.

☞ Hon. George Bancroft, the accomplished American Minister at the Court of St. James has been elected a corresponding member of the French Institute. Five names were presented for the vacant chair of history, and every vote but one was for Mr. Bancroft, who received the honor very unexpcetedly and without solicitation.

A short time ago the federal papers stated that Mr. Clay had "written a letter" to the effect that he would not run against Gen. Taylor. This has since been proved to be false. They now state that Gen. Taylor has written that *he* will not run against Mr. Clay. This is manifestly a mere invention, and a weak one.

A WINDFALL. The Hagerstown, Md., News that Hezekiah Burnham, an old man, who lately died in Baltimore, has left all his property, valued at $12,000, to a young lady, a schoolmistress of that town, who, when the old gentleman visited Hagerstown, a year ago, treated him with great kindness, when others, viewing him as beneath their notice, in consequence of his shabby appearance, treated him with coldness. The lady not only gave him a warm welcome, but also introduced into her school the "Monotonical Speller," a work of which the deceased was the author. Kind words cost nothing.

HARD LUCK. The Boston Post says:—Capt Kellet, of the Chinese Junk, has been rather unlucky since his arrival in the United States. In New York the money he made was mostly consumed in lawsuits about his crew, and during his visit to Boston he actually failed to clear his expenses. One or two of the public spirited merchants of Boston, unwilling to see so enterprising a man fail, advanced him sufficient funds to enable him to proceed to London.

AMERICAN FIXINGS IN LONDON. A London correspondent of the New Haven Register, in describing the novelties of the place, states that "it is no uncommon thing to see posted in the streets, American cheese, lard, &c.—American empty flour barrels.—Corn bread, with the corn stalks sticking out of the window, to show that it is the real Simon, Pure. Also, American boots, or boots made on the American plan; American over-shoes, American clocks, and last, though not leat, Baby Jumpers."

CONGRESS.—On Monday, Mr Putman, of N. Y., moved the application of the Wilmot proviso to territory to be acquired by the new treaty, and, on motion of Mr Brodhead, the subject was laid on the table, 105 to 92. Johnson, Peaslee and Wilson, of N. H. and Peck, of Vt., voted nay—Tuck absent.

THE TREATY.

The Journal of Commerce correspondent of Tuesday, says—

I learn from an authentic source, that the President is in favor of the the Treaty, and the Cabinet also.

On the other hand, I know of two or three Senators of the Democratic side, who are opposed to the treaty with its proposed boundaries.—These Senators have heretofore declared in favor of the Sierra Madre, as the boundary instead of the Rio Grand.

I now think that the treaty will be ratified, with very few dissentients.

One of Mr Allen's resolutions will certainly be responded to by the whole public—to wit, to open the doors of the Senate during the discussion of this treaty. It is a question as to which public opinion ought to be consulted.

There is no occasion for any concealment.—There are two copies of the treaty here, besides that which the government has received.

The British and French legations have copies; and hence it is that we know that the treaty is almost exactly a copy of the project offered through Mr. Trist, on the 27th of August.—The exceptions are that this project does not give us Lower California, and that it fills the blank in the 6th section with fifteen millions.

The city of Mexico American Star of Feb. 1st, says Major Edward Webster did more than any other man towards the organization of the Massachusetts Regiment, and was eminently popular. His death will carry a pang to many a heart.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES. Later intelligence is received from Buenos Ayres via Baltimore. On the 1st January Rosas issued a proclamation that no vessels should be allowed to enter or clear at that port.

At Montevideo the French were strictly enforcing the blockade. Many seizures of coasting vessels between the two ports had been made.—Produce scarce, freights low, vessels plenty.

Dates from Chihuahua to Jan 2d have been received. The Americans were still at El Passo delayed by the loss of cattle. They expected to march during the month. The people determined to offer no resistance. Gov. Trias is said to be unpopular on account of the taxes, and would retire to Durango on the approach of the Americans. Trade unsettled. Steamer Defiance was sunk near Liberty. Boat total loss—cargo damaged.

New York, Thursday, 8 o'clock P. M.

A letter from Monte Video gives a rumor that a serious fight had taken place on the 27th Nov., between Urguira and Madriaga in Corienties.—The infantry of Madriaga was destroyed, and he was compelled to retire with his calvary. Report says that he afterwards surprised Urguira and killed him. The army of the latter then disbanded.

The Rosaist journals are silent upon this subject, but Mancella was ordered to Corienties with 3000 troops. If the news is true, it is supposed Rosas will open his ports to the commerce of Montevideo.

From Mexico.—Private letters from Mexico announce the fact that great excitement existed among both Americans and Mexicans on hearing the arrest of Gen. Scott. The American army is in great confusion.—[Boston Post.

The Lowell Courier says that in Massachusetts he believes a large majority of the whigs would rather see Henry Clay President than any other man.

ANOTHER CRASH. The Methodist Chapel at Cincinnati was recently crowded, on the occasion of a banner presentation, when suddenly a crash was heard—one of the main studs in the basement, directly under the gallery, gave way, and the meeting broke up in tremendous excitement. No person was materially injured.

WATER DRAWN THROUGH LEAD PIPE. The Barre Patriot records the death of Mr. Edson Highly of Templeton, caused by the use of water drawn through a lead pipe. The death of his wife, which occurred two or three years ago, was attributed by some at the time to the same cause.

USEFUL INVENTION. A model of a very ingenius apparatus for opening and closing window blinds is to be seen at No. 12, State street. It is the invention of Mr. Samuel Lichtenthaler. It is so arranged that the blinds of a window can be thrown open and fastened back, or closed and fastened, or partly closed and fixed firmly in that position, all without opening the window. It is done instantly, with the greatest ease, merely by touching a spring which passes through the window frame into the room. It is the most ingenius and apparently the most convenien invention for that purpose we have ever seen, and is well worthy the attention of builders. It is applicable to slutters as well as blinds. The expense of the apparatus is from one to five dollars per window, according to the style and material used. Every person who owns or ever expects to own a house should call and examine for himself. Boston Atlas.

DROWNED VALENTINES. The expectant fair of New Haven, Conn., were cruelly disappointed of their "Valentines," on the 14th ult., through the perverse and barbarous diligence of ill-conditioned wight, who, probably "got the Queen" about that time, went, stealthily, on many night to the Post Office, and poured a bucket of water into the letter box, whereby the tender missives were saturated, and all the flames enclosed in them were quenched forever. The heartless offender should be doomed to swallow all the waterlogged letters for his breakfast.

From the Belfast, Me., Republican Journal.

Messrs. EDITORS:—The cures effected by Mr. Quimby, by the exercise of Mesmerism, are of the most extraordinary character; and as an instance has occurred in my own family, I deem it to be my duty to state it for the benefit of the public. My wife has for more than *sixteen years* been unable to bear her weight upon the right ankle, in consequence of a sprain, and has for that whole time used a crutch. Using her left foot so much, that, was also injured, and about six months ago, she caught a severe cold, and erysipelas occurred in that part, and she was thus almost wholly disabled. The efforts of physicians were wholly ineffectual to produce a cure, and I then had recourse to Mr. P. P. Quimby, of Belfast. As soon as he visited her, a difference was observed; in two hours after she stood on her feet, and next morning she walked into the ketchen with the help of a cane only, which she had not done before for 16 years. She is now constantly gaining, and I entertain no doubt of her perfect recovery. I shall leave others to attempt an explanation of this astonishing cure,—I only state simple facts, in the hope that the statement may be of service to others. I will refer any who may entertain the slightest doubts, to the testimony of all my neighbors.

M. B. DODGE.

Islesboro,' Feb. 26, 1848.

The Liberty party have recently held a State Convention; no very important matter, it is true, but still important, as indicating, in a party, a spirit somewhat adverse to a perfect union of sentiment and action. We do not know that there was much difference as to the nomination of candidates, but there certainly was some as to the other measures. One of the resolutions at least has excited some talk. Mr. Willey, editor of the Liberty Standard, one of the resolutions praises for having done much for the Liberty party, and provides for his remuneration for future lectures, &c., in favor of the cause.—The editor of the Bangor Gazette (another liberty paper) thinks this in bad taste, at least.—Mr. Walker is a man of such good taste that we should not venture to dispute him, and only hope that his services in what he pleased to call The Liberty cause, may not pass so unrewarded as we think any advocates of such a party deserve.

FEMALE M. D's. It appears that a young lady hailing from Philidelphia, has made her appearance, as a student, in one of the Medical Lecture rooms in Boston. The Medical Journal speaks thus of the new candidate for medical honors:

"Miss Blackwell made her appearance in the Lecture rooms about two weeks ago.—She a pretty little specimen of feminine gender—registering her age at 26, and her tutor as Professor Dickson, of South Corolina, now Professor of theory and practice of Medicine in the New York University. She comes into the class with great composure, takes off her bonnet and puts it under the seat, (exposing a fine phrenology,) takes notes constantly, and maintains throughout an unchanged countenance.—The effect on the class has been good, and great decorum is observed while she is present. She wrote a capital letter when she applied for admission, and brings recommendations from eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

Mrs Gaines, the New Orleans Delta insists, is no richer than she was before the decision in her favor by the surpreme court. The suit against Patterson was a made up case, involving the ownership of two lots in the 2d municipality of New Orleans, and there was a written agreement that, if the plaintiff made out her title, she was to retransfer the property to Patterson, and pay her own costs. Under the agreement Patterson let in evidence which established Mrs Gaines's legitimacy, and consequent inheritance of the property, but other occupants may still defend, and resist similar evidence. This is what the Delta has on disinterested authority—but every body nevertheless hopes, and many believe, that the long persecuted lady, by the establishment of her right, comes into the possession of "millions."

☞ The slave in Washington, who had nearly purchased his freedom, of his owner, a woman and was then sold by her to be taken south, and whose case caused Mr. Giddings to introduce resolutons in Congress for committee of inquiry, has we are happy to learn by the correspondent of the N. Y. Express been reclaimed the ill gotton money of the woman recovered and the liberty of the slave purchased by members of Congress by contribution of $180, and the man set at liberty and he is now in the full enjoyment of his freedom, and wife.—[Bangor Courier.

An old lady down towards Speonk, Long Island, once said her idea of good man was—"a man what is ceerful of his clothes, don't drink no spirits; kin read the bible without spellin' the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the wimmin folks from cooking."

Queen Victoria, according to the late London papers, has summoned Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, the first who employed Chloroform in obsterics, to London. If she gives it the benefit of her example, it will probably be introduced into general practice. Fashion is everything.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE. In the house 9th inst., the judiciary committee reported an amendment to the constitution, making the judges of the surpreme court, the auditor, attorney general, masters in chancery, and notaries public elective by the people.

"Hallo there, what's your hurry; where are you going?" "Going, I'm running for an office." "Running for an office! what office?"—"Why a lawyer's office. Blast it, I'm sued!"

Always be ready to acknowledge the merits of eminence in any profession, provided it is an honorable or honest one. It is only the envious, little-minded man who sneers at ability in a line for which he is incapacitated and has no sympathy.

☞ The correspondence between Scott and Worth, which led to the arrest of one and the suspension of the other, is published.

The N. Y. Courier opposes Mr Clay for President on account of his age, and cites his leaving Washington before the funeral honors were paid to Mr Adams as an evidence of his failing faculties.

SAGACITY OF A DOG. An instance of the sagacity of a dog, occurred in Rochester. N. Y., a short time since. Near the Milk Depot, on Troup street, a vat, some ten feet deep, has been open for a long time, and is nearly filled with water. A small child accompanied by a dog, was playing near it, and accidentally fell in.—The dog instantly ran to the house of the parents, and raised an alarm by howling, jumping against the window and breaking a pane of glass, in that way attracting the attention of the parents, who followed him to the vat, and rescued their little one from drowning. But for the fidelity and sagacity of the faithful animal, the child must have inevitably lost its life.

☞ A Washington letter says—"There is information here of the most reliable character, that Santa Anna has expressed a cordial approval of the treaty, and a willingness to support it.

HEAVY TAXING. The Messrs. Chambers, of Edenburg, who are extensive publishers, state that out of $75,000 worth of paper, $26,000 (more than one quarter) were exacted by Government authorities for taxes.

THE PRESIDENCY. We notice that several Democratic papers in Georgia are out in favor of the re-election of Mr. Polk. The Columbus Times says: "There lives not within the broad area of the American Union, a public man for whom we would more cheerfully vote, than Mr. Polk.

☞ When a young man has acquired a love for reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectural pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation. A fondness for low company and intemperate pleaspres is most generally the consquence of ignorance and wants of taste.

☞ A person who undertakes to raise himself by scanpalizing others, is as likely to rail as a man who sits down on a wheel-barrow and undertakes to wheel himself.

☞ It is calculated that there are at the present time, within the State of Arkansas, about one thousand individuals who are professional gamblers. Movements are making among the people for their suppression by Legislature enactment.

There is said to be a girl, somewhere in New England, whose heart is so warm that it *burnt through her bosom.*

Frugality is a most commendable virtue, especially with those who have no money.

Be very slow to believe yourself wiser than all others.

GOUT.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a certain cure for this painful malady; because they purge from the body those morbid humors humors, which are the cause not only of Gout and Rheumatism, but of every ache and pain we suffer. From four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed, or if the pain is severe, night and morning, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most violent attack, either of Rheumatism or Gout; at the same time the blood and other fluids will be so completely purified, that pain of every description will be literally driven from the body.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Rumford; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Coolidge, Livmore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

A Lady in Troy, N. Y., who had been given up by her physicians, sends us the following:

Troy, May 15, 1846.

Mr. Fowle, in October last, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs and produced a hacking cough, accompanied with night sweats, which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken I employed one of our best physicians, but received no help; I tried another, but with no better success, and finally a third, still growing worse all the time. At this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be *unable to turn myself in bed*, or to sit up while my bed was made. My physicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the *consumption*, and that there was *no help for me.* My friends advised me to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, but the Doctors objected, said that it would only hurry me out of the world; I finally procured a bottle, and by using *three bottles* I was restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH LAWSON.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

[From the Boston Evening Gazette.]

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS.—The extensive sale of these popular Bitters is the best evidence of their excellence. No other medicine approved by the Faculty has had so successful a run within so short a period. They are entirely composed of vegetables, and are the most innocent and efficacious of any corrective yet offered to the afflicted. In our opinion these Bitters are one of the best compounds yet offered for the cure of dyspepsia, and the long train of nervous diseases. For sale by Frederick Brown, corner of State and Washington street.

The above is only printed as a proof of the high estimation in which BROWN'S Bitters are held by every one that has seen or experienced their wonderful virtues.

There is one thing that should always be tho't of; that is, be sure to get the genuine. Always ask for BROWN'S, as that is the only original article of Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Savannah, Ga., Feb. 10th, Capt. JOHN L. SWINNEY, of S., to MISS ELIZA ANN ROBINSON, daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq., of this town.

DEATHS.

In Portland, 1st inst., Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Levi F. Drake, and daughter of Dea. Seth Fobes of this town, aged 33.

In Oxford, on the 28th ult., Doct. Jacob Tewksbury, aged about 70.

In Denmark, 24th ult., of paralysis, Mr. Thomas Pingree, aged 77.

Bommer's Manure.

THE subscriber having been authorized by the Company, who have purchased the right for the town of Paris, to give and make out Deeds of individual rights for making and using this valuable manure, and also to advertise the same, would inform the Farmers of this town that he will be in readiness to attend to that business at any time.

By the process, straw, orts, thistles, brakes, swamp-mud, muck, &c., may speedily be converted into a valuable manure.

The price fixed upon by the Company for an individual right, from the Company, is put at the extremely low price of

ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For this sum will be given with the Deed a book of 90 pages, describing the process, also containing much valuable information upon Agriculture.

Each member of the Company is an authorized agent for sale of the method.

The money may be paid to Mr. AUSTIN PARTRIDGE, Treasurer of said Company, or to the subscriber. ELDRIDGE FOBES.

Paris, March 6, 1848. tf 44

A. C. DENISON

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the Public, that having bought, refitted and made large additions to the Store lately occupied by P. B. Frost,—who now occupies part of the upper rooms—and next door to Bennett's Rail Road House, is now receiving from Boston, Portland, and other sources, a large stock of

English, French, and American

DRY GOODS;

W. I. Goods and Groceries,

Hard Ware and Cuttlery,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Fish, Salt, Nails, Glass, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

All of which, owing to the pressure of the money market and consequently the reduction in the price of Goods, were bought LOW; and being determined to do business on the READY PAY principle, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, would be most happy to see any of his former customers or others who are buying goods, and if low prices and GOOD goods are any object, they shall not go away dissatisfied.

—ooo—

Wanted,

In exchange for Goods or Cash,

Pork, Clover and H. G. Seed, Beans, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Pelts, Lumber of all kinds, &c. &c., in any quantity.

—ALSO—

50 Tons White and Brown Rags,

delivered at the Paper Mill, or Store.

A. C. DENISON.

Norway Village, Feb. 11, 1848. tf 41

Splendid Illustrated Magazine

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE,

AND

FIRE-SIDE COMPANION.

EDITED BY MARK FORRESTER.

THE January number for 1848, commences a new volume of this beautiful Monthly Magazine, which is intended expressly for young persons. The publishers will endeavor to make THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE entirely unexceptionable in its contents, and in the lessons it teaches; and they respectfully ask the examination, and, if the work should prove satisfactory, the personal efforts of every parent or guardian, under whose notice this prospectus may come, for its success.

Specimen numbers will be promptly forwarded for examination without any charge by the publishers.

Each monthly number will contain ☞ A COLORED STEEL ENGRAVING, prepared expressly for this Magazine, illustrating Natural History, and will be otherwise embellished with finely engraved wood cuts.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, each number containing at least thirty-two pages.

The terms of subscription will be *one dollar a year, in advance*, or *seven copies for five dollars.*

In order to bring the Boys' and Girls' Magazine, and also a good family Newspaper within the reach of all, we have been induced to make the following extremely liberal offer:

☞ Any person who will send us *Two Dollars in advance*, shall receive the Boys' and Girls' Magazine for one year, and also a copy of the Boston Weekly Athenæum, a newspaper of large size, for 1 year.☜

The price of the Athenæum alone is $2 a year.

Letters containing money, if enclosed in presence of the Post Master, may be sent at our risk, and should be plainly directed to

BRADBURY & GUILD,

44 12 School street, Boston, Mass.

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets

(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at at the *Old Store Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Old Iron! O rod In!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1845. tf

To the County Commissioners of the County of Kennebec.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, agent of the town of Monmouth, would respectfully represent that a part of the county road located on the petition of R. Clay and others, in June, 1846, ought to be discontinued, or certain alterations made—beginning near M. E. Morton's house, in Monmouth, thence easterly, on said route, to Litchfield line. I therefore pray your honors, in conjunction with the County Commissioners of Oxford County, as soon as may be, to view said route, and make such alterations, or discontinuances, as you think proper. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY V. CUMSTON, Agent.

Monmouth, Dec. 31, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Dec. Term, 1847.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioner is responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is *Ordered*, That the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County, at Prescott's tavern, in Monmouth, in said County of Kennebec, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Monmouth and Litchfield, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Kennebec Journal; all of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.

Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

43 Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County or public road leading from Merrill's Corner in Brownfield, to Kezar Falls in Porter, by the way of Porter Village, might be much improved by alterations, we would therefore solicit your attendance to examine said road, and make such alterations and locations as you in your wisdom shall deem meet and proper, and as in duty bound we pray.

NATHANIEL HILL & 31 others.

Nov'r, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill in said Brownfield, on the 23d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, and by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford next to be holden at Paris in said County.

HUMBLY shews that a town way from the northerly side line of the land of Richard Peare in Brownfield, to begin near said Peare's dwelling house, and to run a northerly course till it strikes the road leading by the house of Samuel Bean, would be of public convenience; that the Selectmen of said town of Brownfield, after having been requested in writing so to do, have invariably refused and delayed to lay out said road as aforesaid: whereupon your petitioners, considering themselves agrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeably to law in such case made and provided, lay out and establish a town way as above described and direct the same to be recorded in the Books of the town of Brownfield, and as in duty, &c.,

RICHARD PEARE and two others.

Brownfield, Nov. 30, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Richard Peare in Brownfield, on the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Brownfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Brownfield, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of County Commissioners holden by adjournment at Paris on the 20th day of December, 1847.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Pet. of Silas Barnard and others from the house of your subscriber to Uriah Capen's house in Canton, is unnecessary for the public—in the fall and spring is wet, and in winter exceedingly exposed to drifting snows; that if a road is necessary for said Capen it should be in a different and better place—whereupon he prays the Hon. Court, after due notice and proper proceedings, to discontinue said road.

GIDEON ELLIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 29th day of December, by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern-house of John Kelsey in Canton, the 26th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses. Also, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Canton, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Canton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

43 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Fryeburg, Brownfield, Hiram, and vicinity, respectfully represent that the road between Fryeburg Village and Hiram Bridge is both hilly and sandy, and that great improvements may be made by alterations of the same. We therefore request that you examine said road as early as practicable, and make such alterations as in your opinion the public good requires.

ABEL GIBSON & 56 others.

Dec. 20, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the Court of Oxford, on the 29th day of December by adjournment from the Sept. Term, 1847.

UPON the foregoing petition, *Ordered*, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Frye's Hotel in Fryeburg Village, on the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Hiram, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Hiram, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

42 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, DANIEL HAZEN OSGOOD of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Deed of Mortgage dated July 13, 1843, conveyed to JACOB FROST of said Denmark, a certain tract of land containing 50 acres more or less, being the same premises recorded in Book 24, page 274, Oxford Records, Western District; and whereas the above described mortgage, together with the debt due on the same, was assigned to me, which assignment was recorded with said Records Book 26, page 291: I hereby as assignee, claim possession of the above mortgaged premises for conditions broken, and give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ABRAHAM BACHELDER.

Denmark, February 18th, 1848. 42

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JOSHUA S. WHITMAN OF Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, conveyed to DAVID F. BENNETT of an unincorporated place called Reiley in said County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed dated the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1841, a certain tract of land lying in that part of said Greenwood known by the name of Philips Academy half Township, and being Lot No. three in the ninth Range of Lots, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said Mortgage Deed was recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 64, page 308; and the said David F. Bennett on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1847, assigned said Mortgage Deed with all his rights therein, to Cyprian Cole, William Noyes and Enoch Cordwell, Selectmen of said town of Greenwood, and Frederick Coburn, Treasurer of said town, who constituted a Board of Trustees under the name and style of the Trustees of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood, and to their successors in said offices, which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry Book 76, pages 129-30; and the said Joshua S. Whitman having broken the condition of said Mortgage Deed by neglecting to pay the notes secured by the same and the interest thereon, the undersigned claims to foreclose the same in behalf of said Board, agreeably to the law made and provided for such cases.

WILLIAM NOYES, } Collector of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood.

Greenwood, February 17, 1848. *42

CHEAPER AND CHEAPER!

DRY GOODS

FROM THE

NEW YORK AUCTIONS!

WE have this day received a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Carpetings, Feathers,

MATRASSES,

Oil Carpetings, &c.,

and having some

VERY GREAT BARGAINS,

we wish all who want any of the above named goods to call before the best are sold.

We mention a few prices, which of course are but a

Small Advance from Cost,

therefore, those purchasing

FOR CASH

will get more than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

Rich French Ginghams, 18, worth 25 cents.
Very beautiful do. 12 1-2, worth 20 cents.
Cocheco Prints, best quality, 10, worth 12 1-2 cts.
A large lot of fast colors, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Prints for comforters, 4, worth 7 cents.
English Patches, 6 1-4, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Scotch Diaper, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Black Alpacas, 20, worth 42 cents.
Drab do., 12 1-2, worth 33 cents.
4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10, worth 17 cents.
Linen Cambric Ildkfs, 6d, worth 12 1-2 cents.
Colored Cambrics, 6 1-2, worth 10 cents.

The above goods were bought for cash, and at ruinous prices for those of whom we purchased, therefore, call on us if you want

GREAT BARGAINS.

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92 Middle Street, Portland.

Feb. 8, 1848. 6w41

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ENOCH PETERSON, late of Newton, and State of Massachusetts, deceased; by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN SIMMONS.

Canton, Nov. 20, 1847. 43

Oxford Teachers' Association

WILL hold its next session at the Meeting house on Paris Hill, commencing on Wednesday, March 8th, at one o'clock P. M.

An address will be delivered by M. B. BARTLETT, Esq., of Bethel.

Committees will report on Penmanship, Emulation and School Libraries.

W. H. VINTON, Secretary.

Paris, Feb. 10th, 1848.

More Air-Tight Stoves!

OF those BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, just received by the subscriber. Also, Fire Frames. Call and see.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Jan. 1, 1848. 3w35

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

The Greatest Inducements

EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON.

Great Sale Continued!!

Account of STOCK TAKEN!

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP IMMEDIATELY

AT

"OAK HALL!"

PRICES OF CLOTHING

MARKED DOWN

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned this Fall for

Winter Wear,

It has become necessary that his immense Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING MATERIALS

SHOULD BE

Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Inducements

Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this and call at

OAK HALL!

This will pay to take a trip to BOSTON.

☞The Sales will continue until every article is sold!

Every article of the Enormous Stock of

GEORGE W. SIMMON'S

OAK HALL!

WILL BE

☞MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW HET VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

GENTLEMENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

Ever collected together in any One Establishment in this or any other country.

THICK CLOTHING!

AT AN

ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

Will know where to call—for these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined, whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that the this GREAT STOCK of

Heavy Winter Clothing,

Now on hand in my Establishment,

SHALL BE SOLD!

EXAMINE

The following Low Prices,

REDUCED ONE-FOURTH,

☞And bring this Advertisement with you.☜

BELOW IS THE LIST.

300 Blue Pilot Overcoats, velvet collars, at $6, 8, 10, 12

200 Blue Mackinaw Blanket Overcoats $8, 8, 10

100 Codrington Overcoats and Sacks $8, 8, 10

500 Fancy tweed do do $3, 4, 5, 6

100 Pilot Sacks, lined with flannel $3,50, 4, 5, 6

400 Pilot Overcoats, made in Paris, $8, 10, 12

100 do do and Sacks $3, 4, 5

500 Satinet do do figured, plain and ribbed, $3, 4,50, 5, 5

50 Camlet, (real goat's hair) Wrappers, quilted, $8, 10, 12

300 Tweed Sacks and Overcoats $3, 4, 5, 6

Fancy and Business Coats of $2, 3, 4

500 Single and Double Beaver Overcoats, $3, 10, 12, 14

275 Beaver Sacks, velvet collars and facings, &c., $7, 8, 10

150 Olive and Brown Castor Cloth Overcoats $6, 8, 10

75 Siberian Beaver Overcoats, Gold and Silver Mixed $10, 12, 14

450 Broadcloth Overcoats, brown, green and black $12, 14, 17

575 Superfine Drab Overcoats and Sacks, woollen linings $5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14

100 Jackets, Tine and Silk Broadcloth $4, 5, 6,50, 7

200 do Satinet, a good article $2, 2,50, 3

3000 pairs of Pants, Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimere, assorted $2, 2,50 3,50, 5

2650 do do Satinet, twilled and plain $1, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3, 4,

1500 Vests, satin, rich figured and plain black $1,75, 2, 2,50, 3

2000 do Fancy and plain Velvet and Cassimere $1, 1,25, 1,75, 2, 2,50

1000 do Valencia, Cloth, Marseilles, &c. 50c., 75c., $1, 1,50, 2, 3

500 Royal plaid, single and double breasted $1, 1,25, 1,50

150 Dressing Gowns, fig'd and plain velvet do do Print and M. de Laine $4, 5, 6 $2,50, 3,50, 5

100 Dress and Frock Coats, blue, blue black, green, brown, &c., $7, 8, 10, 12, 14

200 Business Coats, olive, brown, green, &c. $2, 2,50 3,50, 5

750 Cloaks, Cape and Full Circle do $6,50, 7, 8, 10

200 do and Capes, made from plain and beaver $3, 5, 6, 8, 9

LIST OF FASHIONABLE
BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT THE SAME RATES.

Overcoats and Sacks of brown and dark Broadcloth, each from $2, 3, 5, 6, 6,50

Overcoats and Sacks, of Beaver and Pilot $3,50, 3, 5,50, 4, 4,50, 5

Cloaks and Capes, of Broadcloth $3,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 5

Dress Frocks, of black, brown, green, olive Cloths $3, 5,50, 7, 7,50, 8

Jackets, of black, brown, green, olive cloths $2, 2,25, 2,50, 3, 3,50 4

Polka Suits, all colors, a great variety $3, 5, 5,50, 6, 6,50

Pants, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c. $1,50, 2, 2,25, 2,50, 3

Vests, of black and fancy colored Satins, Velvets, &c. 50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50

Vests, double-breasted, of Cloth, Plaid, Valencia 50c., 75c., $1, 1,25, 1,50

Overhauls, and many other articles of Boys' Clothing 30, 37 and 50 cents

and an endless variety of such Goods.

ELEGANT
FURNISHING GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS.

300 Linen White Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands, each 62c., 75c., $1

100 Linen White Shirts, plain $3, 37, 50 cents.

50 do Striped Cotton Shirts 50, 62

50 do Twilled Cotton Shirts 37, 50

1 Case Cotton Wove Shirts and Drawers, 35, 42

25 do Merino and Angola Shirts and Drawers 62, 75

100 do Fancy Cotton Shirts 62c., $1

50 do Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 75, $1

50 do Plain do do do 62, 75

300 Cravats and Stocks $1

150 Dressing Gowns, fig'd and plain velvet $4, 5, 6

do do Print and M. de Laine $2,50, 3,50, 5

100 Dress and Frock Coats, blue, blue black, green, brown, &c. $7, 8, 10, 12, 14

200 Business Coats, olive, brown, green, &c. $2, 2,50, 3,50, 5

2650 do do Satinet, twilled and plain $1, 1,75, 2, 2,50, 3, 4,

1500 Vests, satin, rich figured and plain black $1,75, 2, 2,50, 3

2000 do Fancy and plain Velvet and Cassimere $1, 1,25, 1,75, 2, 2,50

1000 do Valencia, Cloth, Marseilles, &c. 50c., 75c., $1, 1,50, 2, 3

500 Royal plaid, single and double breasted $1, 1,25, 1,50